



भारत का राजपत्र

The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II — खण्ड 2

PART II — Section 2

प्रधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं 1] नई दिल्ली, शुक्रवार, फरवरी 21, 2003/ फाल्गुन 2, 1924
No. 1] NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 2003/ PHALGUNA 2, 1924

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

LOK SABHA

The following Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha on 21st February, 2003:—

BILL No. 7 OF 2003

A Bill further to amend the Delhi High Court Act, 1966.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Delhi High Court (Amendment) Act, 2003.
Short title and commencement.
- (2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.
2. In sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Delhi High Court Act, 1966, for the words "rupees five lakhs", the words "rupees twenty lakhs" shall be substituted.
Amendment of Act 26 of 1966.
3. In the Punjab Courts Act, 1918, as in force in the National Capital Territory of Delhi,—
 - (i) in section 25, for the words "rupees five lakhs", the words "rupees twenty lakhs" shall be substituted;
Amendment of Punjab Act VI of 1918, as in force in National Capital Territory of Delhi.
 - (ii) in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 39,—

(a) in sub-clause (iii), for the word "and" occurring at the end, the word "or" shall be substituted;

(b) after sub-clause (iii), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(iv) where the decree or order is made after the commencement of the Delhi High Court (Amendment) Act, 2003 and the value of the original suit in which the decree or order is made does not exceed rupees three lakhs; and".

4. The Chief Justice of the High Court of Delhi may transfer any suit or other proceedings which is or are pending in the High Court immediately before the commencement of this Act to such subordinate court in the National Capital Territory of Delhi as would have jurisdiction to entertain such suit or proceedings had such suit or proceedings been instituted or filed for the first time after such commencement.

Power of
Chief Justice
to transfer
pending suits
and proceed-
ings to
subordinate
courts.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Under section 5(2) of the Delhi High Court Act, 1966, the High Court of Delhi has ordinary original civil jurisdiction in every suit the value of which exceeds rupees five lakhs. It is felt that the aforesaid limit should be enhanced to overcome the problem of arrears in the High Courts. The High Court of Delhi had considered the matter and resolved that the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the Hon'ble High Court be enhanced from the existing rupees five lakhs to rupees twenty lakhs. It has also resolved that the pecuniary appellate jurisdiction of the Court of District Judge be raised to rupees three lakhs while the suits, value of which does not exceed rupees three lakhs, be tried by the Courts of Civil Judges. It has, therefore, become necessary to make appropriate amendments in sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Delhi High Court Act, 1966, and sections 25 and 39 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1918, as in force in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

2. The Bill seeks to achieve the aforesaid objects.

ARUN JAITLEY.

G. C. MALHOTRA,
Secretary-General.